

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JUNE.

NOT LONG ago a correspondent evidently a European, thus wrote to the *Statesman* from Assam about the Arms Act:

"The Arms Act is a great nuisance; you can't imagine how the natives are fretting under it. The whole of this district is so to speak, a mass of jungle, and as such the ryots are often compelled to go out armed to their paddy lands which are in a large number of cases, right in midst of wilderness. Further, their crops are terribly damaged by wild deer and bears. The ryots, therefore, feel it a great hardship that their applications for gun license should be rejected by the magistrates. I have often heard complaints on this subject from ryots all over the district, and it is high time that some steps should be taken in the matter. What on earth the Government will gain by disarming the poor cultivators I cannot understand."

Another correspondent writes to our contemporary from Bongong on the same subject:

The Arms Act has been attended with disastrous consequences in the Bongong sub-division. The ravages committed by leopards and tigers increase daily. From September to 8th April last no less than six persons were killed and 13 persons wounded by wild animals, and the cattle reported to have been killed during the year 1879-80 are 67 cows, bullocks and others, 28 calves, 4 ponies, 2 sheep, 4 pigs and 10 goats.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent anent the same:

Lately I went through Nattore to a village about 30 miles from that place. After I had stayed a few days I heard from the ryots that the crops were devoured and spoiled by wild boars in the night, and as they had no spears (for their spears were taken away from them by Police officers) they could not destroy them. The wild boars in that village have increased so much during the course of a few months that one cannot venture out of doors at night without a gun. Such are the practical effects of the Arms Act.

Krishnagore } MADHABA CHUNDEA CHOWDRY.
30th June, 1880. }

This has we fear been more or less the case in all districts, which are exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. We do hope that Lord Ripon will take note of these facts and consider whether the Arms Act does not require considerable modification.

IT WILL be remembered that the Committee of Management of the Zoological Gardens laid down in their original prospectus four principal objects of the scheme which they proposed to carry out, and one of them was to promote the science of Zoology by the interchange, import, and exports of animals. This important aim of the Committee, we are informed, has been very successfully attained. For some time past they have been sending out Indian animals and birds to other kindred societies and establishments such as London, Berlin, Thalle, &c., and receiving in exchange rare and valuable animals from abroad.

AT A LIBERAL meeting held for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Premier in response to a resolution which recognised his eminent services to the country, and congratulated him on his return to power replied to the charge that the new Liberal Government was not true to the declarations which its members made whilst in opposition. Mr. Gladstone asked the Liberal Party not to be in a hurry. It was in his opinion, the duty of the Government to maintain, as far as possible, the continuity of the action of the country; but they had now no reason to repent of the general strain of the language they held before the elections.

WE COMMENT to the notice of the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway the following from a travelling correspondent:

In the G. I. P. Railway, there are separate third class carriages for males and females. This arrangement is undoubtedly good in many respects, but owing to the carriages not being divided into separate small compartments, great hardship and inconvenience are often complained of. For instance a person wishing to travel a long distance with his family and children, is compelled to put his family with his little children in the female carriage, and to get himself into a separate carriage. He cannot at all look after their wants, unless he alights at every station, and runs to and fro to enquire after them. This is not only extremely inconvenient and troublesome, but at times unsafe. The consequence is that females and young children sometimes suffer greatly during the journey; besides if any of them get accidentally ill (we mean not so ill as to necessitate breaking journey) the husband, or the father has no means of ministering to their wants until he arrives at his destination. Consider, Mr. Editor, the hardships which this arrangement entails upon those who have to travel a long distance with their families and children, say, from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, or Bombay or Madras. All this inconvenience could be obviated by having in each train one or two carriages, divided into compartments by means of intervening bars of iron, like

the third class and Intermediate class carriages on the East Indian Railway. In that case, any person of fair means, wishing to travel with his family and children can easily have a compartment reserved for them on payment of the required number of fares. Under the existing arrangements, he cannot secure this necessary comfort unless he reserves a whole carriage at an enormous cost which very few can afford. Few have the means of reserving a second class, or a first class compartment for long distances, and fewer still would like to travel with their families in a second class, or a first class carriage with European and Eurasian ladies and gentlemen.

IN OUR article on the General Council on Education in London we pointed out that the grant made for Mass Education in Bengal was comparatively much larger than that for High Education, but that the total was inadequate for the purpose. We did not, however, enter into figures to prove our position. It is not amiss to do so now. The best test for adequacy or otherwise, in such cases, is comparison, and we avail ourselves of some figures lately furnished by an English Review. The sources of income of the Board of Education in England are these: 1st Par grant 2nd school pence, 3rd Local effort. The 1st yields £1,820,661, the 2nd £1,275,073, the 3rd £1,344,297, making a total of £4,440,031, or in round numbers four and a half crores of rupees for a population of thirty-one millions. In Bengal the total, for a population of sixty millions, or twice as much as that of Great Britain, is Rs. 2,81,000. The ratio is as 158 to 1. i. e. for every rupee spent in Bengal there are 158 Rs. devoted to Mass education in England. The friends of Indian education may well complain of the difference, but it does not in any way serve to show that there is any undue preference shown to High education.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

THE POET LAUREAT, it is said, received £300 for his poem *De Profundis*, consisting of 65 lines of verse, which appeared in the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

THERE WERE 665 deaths in the suburbs of Calcutta during the month of May last of which 69 were from cholera, 3 from small pox, 279 from fevers, 99 from bowel complaints, and the rest from other causes. The deaths in the hospitals, jails and other public institutions, were 103.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal a copy of the Board of Revenue's Resolution on the working of the Land Registration Act for the year 1879-80. The results shew that Burdwan is the only district from which a completion report has been received; in 28 districts and sub-districts the work of actual registration of names was virtually concluded duly and the submission of completion reports has been directed by the Board. In 12 other districts where the number of applications received was excessive the amount of work to be done is still considerable. The districts referred to are Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Rajshye, Dacca, Mymensing, Shahabad, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. Owing to the peculiar nature of the tenures and the minute sub-division of estates the number of separate applications for registration was incredibly high in some districts. In Cuttack the number of applications received was 84,196, the largest number of all the districts. In Chittagong, owing to its peculiar land tenure, the work of registration is one of unusual perplexity and under the most favorable circumstances the registration work will not be completed before three or four years to come. Altogether 720,007 applications were received up to March 1880, of which 507,779 were granted. The fees realized on account of registration was Rs. 25,197 and adding thereto the cost of stamps and applications the total income to Government was Rs. 327,200-8-0 and the expense to Government on account of establishment, contingencies and miscellaneous charges was Rs. 52,028. The Government thus cleared a sum of Rs. 275,188-8-0 by the operation of the Registration Act.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

REGARDING Chaplains in India the Secretary of State said in reply to a question in the House of Commons:

The Marquis of Hartington replying to Mr. Baxter, said: The total annual expenditure in the ecclesiastical department of India appears to amount at the Government rate of ex-

change to £180,131. In their despatch given on pages 3 and 4 of the return, the Government of India state that the expenditure in this department has since 1876 been revised and reduced, and they hope to effect further reductions during the current year of 1880-1. There are a few stations to which chaplains are allotted, where, according to the return, "few or no officials" attend church, but such chaplains are charged with "out-stations" requiring periodical visits, and have other duties to perform which are mentioned by the Bishop and by the Archdeacon of Calcutta in his "General Remarks" contained on pages 54 and 55 of the return. I am not aware that there has been any complaint that Her Majesty's subjects in India who are not Christians are taxed to provide clergy men for European or Eurasian residents. Undoubtedly, it is the case that at some stations persons altogether unconnected with the Government avail themselves of the ministrations of the Government chaplains, I do not think it would be possible or desirable, however, that these chaplains should be precluded from attending to the spiritual wants of other persons than those employed by Government, although, of course, they are primarily intended to minister to the spiritual wants of officers in the service of the Government. I am quite willing to make inquiry as to whether chaplains are appointed where they are not really required.

The Secretary of State is not correctly informed that the people of India do not complain of the Indian ecclesiastical establishment. They do consider it a great grievance, and we have said so many a time and oft in these columns.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following Parliamentary intelligence:

Salaries of Indian Officials.

Sir D. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the probable date at which certain returns as to the salaries of Indian officials, covenanted and uncovenanted, European and Native, would be laid upon the table of the House.

The Marquis of Hartington: The orders of the House of Commons were forwarded to India on July 17 last with a despatch inquiring what expenditure of money was likely to be involved in a compliance with them, and within what period the returns could be made. On January 22, 1880, the portion of the return prepared in the India Office was sent to India with a request that certain columns might be filled up as the information was not to be obtained here, and the paper returned as soon as possible and Lord Cranbrook again requested to be informed when it was likely that the Indian portion of the returns would be transmitted. No reply has been received to either despatch, but there can be no doubt that the returns will involve much time and labor in all the provinces in India. A further despatch will be sent asking when the information may be expected.

The Indian Budget.

June 3.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had reason to believe that there were financial irregularities on the receipt side, as well as on the expenditure side of the late Indian Budget; and whether the reported increase of opium revenue was in any degree due to excess sales, whereby the average stock of prepared opium in the Government stores was reduced by anticipatory purchases, to the probable loss of revenue in succeeding years.

The Marquis of Hartington: There is no reason to believe that there are any financial irregularities on the receipt side of the Indian Budget. At page 85 of the papers recently presented to Parliament, regarding the estimates for the war in Afghanistan will be found a table showing that the revenue for the year ended on March 31 last, is now believed to be less by about £82,000 than was estimated in February. The increase of opium revenue in 1879-80 above the Budget estimate was in February taken at £1,900,000; but it is now believed to have been about £1,800,000 of which, perhaps about £300,000 may be attributed to the sale of an unusual number of chests of opium in Calcutta. The policy of the Government has been for several years to accumulate a reserve which should enable them to depend on a regular stock for sale, irrespective of the fluctuations in the crop of any one year. At the beginning of the year 1879 there being a large reserve in store it was determined to sell 60,000 chests during the calendar year but it was at the same time announced that from Jan. 1, 1880 only 47,000 chests a month or 564,000 in the year (which is about the average crop in recent years), would be sold and that no alterations of the monthly amount sold would be made without the month's notice. The sales in the official year 1879-80 were 59,100 chests or 1200 above the amount now fixed. This slight reduction of the stock in hand which on Jan. 1, 1880, was 81,683 chests, is not likely to cause any loss of revenue in succeeding years.

THE MANDALAY CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* says that King Theebaw and his court are very bitter against the British Government. One cause of their displeasure is that the Indian Government connived at the escape of Prince Nyonung Oake to head a rebellion in Burmese territory. It appears spies had been sent to Calcutta to obtain information of the fugitive princes, who have taken shelter in Calcutta and they returned and reported to the King that they were "state prisoners." None dared tell the King, that they were being well provided for; but one and all made His Majesty believe that the British Government have very kindly come forward and taken charge of the prince and caged them. We think the Burmese King had good reason to complain of the supineness or connivance of British officials at allowing a fugitive prince to leave their protection or head a rebellion in the territory of an independent sovereign under treaty of friendship with our Government. The prince has at last been arrested by order of our Government.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.

PEOPLE MIGHT feel curious as to the way in which Her Majesty, the Queen Empress's time is spent. Her Majesty, it is said, rises every morning at seven both in winter and summer, while the occupations of each hour of the day are arranged with a due appreciation of the value of time: hence she is able to undertake the heavy task of conscientiously reading over all papers and documents submitted for her signature, which she never appends without a careful perusal of each, besides which she personally enters into a wide correspondence, and in addition to the hours devoted to official duties and to the hours given to walking, driving, paying and receiving visits a portion of each day is set apart for reading of a varied character.

It is stated that the price of paddy at Rangoon has risen to Rs. 110 per hundred bushels, the rise is said to be owing to the demand by Chinese traders for shipment to the Straits.

WE HAVE received a copy of a posthumous Bengali work of the late Babu Surendranath Mozumdar, who is well known to the native reading public as the editor of Todd's Annals of Rajasthan and a Bengali poet. The book before us is entitled, *Mohila* or the "Woman," her position and duties as a mother. The poet depicts with pathetic tenderness and in mellifluous verse the functions of a mother and her claims to our love and affection. In the 2nd part of which the manuscript is ready the woman is viewed as a wife and sister. We commend the publication to the lovers of impassioned song as the production of one, who while living never received sympathy, which he richly deserved.

THE LAST *Gazette of India* gives a statement of the rates of table money payable for the entertainment of high functionaries, their suites &c., while on board Indian Government vessels. The Viceroy is to get Rs. 68 a day for the first 7 days and Rs. 14 afterwards, ladies Rs. 9, children between 16 and 17 years of age Rs. 5 and those under 7 years, Rs. 4; Governors and Commanders-in-Chief Rs. 45 a day for the first 7 days as above and Rs. 12 afterwards; Lieutenant-Governors and Bishops Rs. 34 for the first 7 days as above and Rs. 12 afterwards; Members of Council, Chief Commissioners, General Officers, Political Residents, and Secretaries to Government Rs. 34 for the first week and Rs. 12 afterwards; Political Agents Rs. 12 for the first 14 days and Rs. 8 afterwards. Members of the suites of the Governor General, Governors and Commanders-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governors and Bishops are to be allowed Rs. 14 per day for each member of the Governor General's suite and Rs. 12 for others. For ladies accompanying them the allowance payable will be at the uniform rate of Rs. 8 per diem, children between 16 and 7 years Rs. 4, and those under 7 Rs. 3. There are exceptions to these rates which will be allowed under peculiar circumstances.

MR. GUNESH WASSERDEO JOSHI of Poona has made some very sensible remarks and criticisms on the Probate and Administration Bill of 1880. We are sorry we cannot make room for his memo.

WE NOTICE with regret the death on the 6th ultimo of Babu Guruchurn Dass, an able and experienced Deputy Magistrate, whose last appointment was at Berhampore. Babu Guruchurn rendered excellent service in his time. He rose from the rank of a Police Darogah, in which capacity he began life, and shewed an especial aptitude of a detective officer. After his appointment to the subordinate executive service Babu Guruchurn held for many years the office of an Assistant Dacoity Commissioner in which capacity he did good service. He died from an attack of diabetes at the 57th year of his age. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the small community of Sylhet has lost one of its valuable members by the death of Babu Sarodanath Gupta, who was hospital assistant for the last 18 years. The deceased was affable and courteous and did much towards the introduction of the European system of medicine amongst the wavering orthodox community of that Station. His loss will be bitterly felt by the poor and needy, whom he visited at their homes and whose calls he always responded in the most ungrudging manner. Babu Saroda died from an accident on the river while he was returning home on leave.

THE DARJEELING NEWS makes mention of a case in which a Sahib was roughly handled by his servants. The Sahib was a rampant Anglo-Saxon. His first gave thrashing to his syce in the morning and to his khitmutgar in the evening. The men combined, called in another fellow-servant to their

aid, and mobbed the Sahib, tripped him up, and administered what under the circumstances was a mild castigation. The *News* remarks:

Probably had the gentleman European servants to deal with, he would have fared infinitely worse at their hands. We hear now and then of assaults committed by natives on Europeans in this district, but we must say that as a rule, and we cannot call to mind an exception after many years' experience in this district, the European fully deserves the maltreatment he received from his coolies or his servants as the case might be. The average indigenous native to be found in this district is a good fellow, he is undoubtedly stupid very often, and pretends ignorance needlessly sometimes, but taking the average Paharia or Lepcha, and given a man who knows something of their customs, prejudices and language, we venture to affirm that the native is much more willing to go out of his way to oblige a Sahib without thinking of buksheesh than an average English laborer.

We commend the above to rampant Anglo-Saxonia in this country.

FRIDAY, 2ND JULY.

THE TIMES has adopted the telephone as a means of reporting the debates in Parliament. It has laid down telephone wires along the Embankment connecting the House of Commons with the office, and the reporter dictates his notes through the telephone to the compositor working a type-composing machine, and thus saves a great deal of time in writing down the report and sending it to the office.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW thus gently strokes the new Governor of Bombay:

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay still gives the outer world no taste of his quality. No doubt his bureau work is very heavy; but this generation is much given to seeking after a sign. His Excellency has given one, of a sort, in subscribing towards maintaining a pack of hounds in Bombay next cold season; but this patronage of sport does not cast much light on his administrative tendencies. It would be unfair to attribute to Sir James Fergusson any personal share in the issue this week of the notification (including its disgusting medical section) reintroducing an obnoxious measure which will evoke the most determined opposition in Bombay. That may be placed to account of the propulsion left behind by his arbitrary predecessor; and we think it would be well for those opposed to the measure to give Sir James Fergusson a fair chance of postponing or suspending the detestable regulations. Next Thursday, His Excellency and Lady Fergusson come down to Bombay to speed on his way that noble departing guest Earl Lytton. On that occasion the ancient halls and corridors of Parell will once more be bright with the bustle of modern life.

THE SAME CONTEMPORARY, who, the reader has doubtless by this time perceived, is not mealy-mouthed, thus comes down upon the Mahomedan Literary Society, for its late patriotic outburst in the shape of a valedictory address to Lord Lytton:

Islam has not risen in dignity by what purported to be a complimentary farewell address to the departing Viceroy. The document, it must be admitted, was beautiful reading; it was liquid and rosy; but it was far from being either logical or consistent. The intent, doubtless may be allowed to cover many blunders, but the blunders are there; and it is from no unfriendly feeling that, we draw attention to them. How could the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta have so overdone the Viceroy with rapture as to applaud him for being, what Byron termed Wellington—"The ablest of cut-throats!" and those throats too, those of their co-religionists! The digestion even of Lord Lytton was not equal to this; and the address met with the mildest of implied rebuffs.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the second number of the *Law Review*. The arrangement of the periodical has been altered, decidedly for the better. The original articles are good and the law reports are well selected. May we suggest another alteration? Short editorial notes on important legal points would be useful and acceptable to the general reader.

THE OCCURRENCE of a death by sun-stroke at Simlah is an event worthy of notice. We see it stated that immediately before the rains set in there was such an accident.

THE STRAIT TIMES would have us believe that a decoction of cockroaches is a cure for asthma. It states that two friends afflicted with the disease were sipping coffee together, when from the disagreeable nature of the taste they suspected something was wrong. On examination they discovered some cockroaches in the pot. They gave up drinking and retired to rest. Next morning they felt extraordinary relief.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 26th June were 134 only, last week they were 152. For the corresponding weeks of June last year, they were 222 and 209 respectively. There were only one death from cholera, 29 from fever and 14 from bowel complaints during the week of report. Under constitutional and local diseases 20 died from tetanus and 7 from phthisis. Infant mortality was 39 and deaths of persons of above 60 years of age were 15.

SATURDAY, 3RD JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Woolah, a town in the Ranaghat Sub-division about 2 miles from it, has sent us the following items of local news:

Woolah is a municipal town and at one of its recent meetings the business transacted consisted in sanctioning a cart, should the funds allow, and appointing a servant to do the double duty of mother and dome, to sweep streets and remove carrion.

What streets the town have been so cut up that they will not require to be swept. Some commissioners were also approved for recommendation to Government for appointment. Then there was a dispensary meeting and the same persons composed the Committee, the most important resolution passed at this meeting was the taking over of the dispensary by the municipality, which will contribute Rs. 358 per month for its maintenance. The next business was a resolution to revive the H. C. E. school but as that was impossible the plan for a middle class school was determined upon.

Woolah is one of the few important villages in Bengal, which very fitly rank with towns. Epidemic fever has nearly reduced it to something like a howling wilderness.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been called to the Bar in England: Mr. Roper. Lethbridge, the Press Commissioner, Syud Abdur Rahman, F. S. S. F. R. C. I., Mr. Syud Mohammed Sharfuddin, Calcutta University; Mr. Dinsha Drryibhai Davar, University of Bombay; and Sayyid Murul Huda, St. John's College Cambridge.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* presents in a cartoon the Finance Minister and his successor in an interesting position. We do not, however, think that "Baring" will prove "over-bearing."

THEY ARE working wonders with the telephone in America. It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Beecher, preached a sermon in his Church at Brooklyn, every word of which was distinctly heard, not only by his own congregation, but by a large number of persons in New York, Jersey city, and elsewhere. A microphone transmitter had previously been fitted on a shelf, under the pulpit desk, and was connected with wires leading to the various telephone offices in Brooklyn and the adjacent cities.

WE INVITE the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the following letter regarding the new Civil Engineering College at Shibpore:

DEAR SIR,—Much was expected from Sir Ashley Eden's Technical School at Howrah; but the accounts I have lately received of the management of the Institution seem to show that those who are entrusted with its affairs are either incapable of understanding the responsibilities of their position or secretly determined to make the experiment a failure.

The first and most general complaint is that an invidious distinction is made between the Europeans and the natives. The former, including the Eurasians, are better housed, and better arrangements are made for supplying their wants. The Principal, the Professors and the European and Eurasian students have occupied all the brick-built houses. To the old native students of Debrae and of the Calcutta Engineering College have been assigned the old Bungalows which have their floors paved and cemented; while for the new native students four thatched houses with nothing better than mud floor have been erected in a part of the Premises, which have not been thoroughly cleared, where snakes may be seen now and then, and where hollows from which earth was excavated are now to be seen partially filled with rain-water. How healthy these hovels will prove, it is easy to conjecture. Could not Government provide better houses for these students, some of whom are to be trained as civil or mechanical Engineers? Even the kitchens and the stables of the European residents are *pucca* buildings. Should the horses of the whiteman be better housed than the black native? It is not desirable to maintain race distinctions in educational institutions. Different rates should be fixed for different kinds of house accommodation; and the students, whether white or black, should be allowed an option in the matter. At present a splendid building is occupied by two of the Professors. It is reasonable that the Principal should remain on the Premises, but why should the Professors be supplied with free quarters as well? If they vacate the building which they now occupy, there would be first-rate accommodation for some 40 or 50 boys.

Again, the messing arrangements of the European and Eurasian students are made by the College authorities; while the native students have themselves to make such arrangements, including the purchase of needful things from a considerable distance. The former are also supplied with pipe-water from Calcutta, while the latter have to depend on the tank water they find on the Premises.

The partiality for the whiteman is carried even into the class room. The European and Eurasian students are allowed to occupy the front seats, and a greater attention is bestowed on them by some of the Professors.

The arrangements for teaching can hardly be commended. There are no separate classes for civil and mechanical Engineers; and the students who wish to learn mechanical engineering have been compelled to buy the Roorkee treatises on Civil Engineering and Surveying.

The Principal does not seem to understand how the students are to be dealt with. He has lately issued a circular to the effect that a student who is absent will be fined at the rate of one rupee a day, and that one who comes late will have to pay a fine of four annas. The system of fining for absence finds no place in any collegiate institution. Only when the scholarship-holders are absent, a proportionate deduction is made from their scholarships. A certain percentage of attendance is enforced to qualify for appearing at the University Examination; and considering the age of the students who join such institutions, that is a sufficient provision for ensuring regular attendance. Pains and penalties might do for little children, but are out of place in dealing with grown-up men or youths who have arrived at years of discretion.

A Friend of the Institution.

Calcutta, 2nd July 1880.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London June, 26th.—In the House of Commons last night the Premier, in reply to a question, said that the Government would reconsider the position of Mr. Bradlaugh, arising out

of the recent decision of the House. A resolution in favour of Sunday closing was proposed and agreed to, but opposed by the Secretary of State, Home Department. The House of Lords read the third time, and passed the Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The court of appeal has discharged the writ of error in the Tichborne appeal case.

26th.—At Buenos Ayres peace negotiations have been opened for one day.

27th.—Fighting has been resumed at Buenos Ayres.

28th.—The Times publishes a paragraph this morning stating that Government will introduce a resolution permitting members returned to Parliament to make an affirmation of allegiance.

Constantinople, June 26th.—The Porte, on learning of the cession of Janina, has sent a note to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople pointing out that the Great Powers have only the right to mediate, and not to decide on a demarcation of the frontier. The Porte also says that, when the Albanians are pacified, its troops will re-occupy the disturbed districts and reimburse Montenegro for her expenses.

27th.—Warlike preparations have been ordered by Turkey in consequence of the decision of the Conference on the Greek Frontier.

St. Petersburg, June 27th.—Admiral Lessovsky has been appointed to the command of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. General Skobeleff's troops, while reconnoitring, have had an encounter with the Tekke Turcomans, but no further details have been received.

29.—The Chinese army has occupied Eastern Kokand. The Nihilist agitators will henceforth be tried by the civil courts.

The Times, 1st July.—publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the Conservative party consent to the proposed legislation permitting members to make an affirmation of allegiance. The revenue returns in the June quarter amount to £19,500,000 millions, showing an increase of £700,000 compared with last year.

2nd.—In the House of Commons last night, it was agreed on Mr. Gladstone's resolution to permit members returned to Parliament to make an affirmation of allegiance, 303 to 249 votes against. The Secretary of State for India in reply to a question said that the renewal of diplomatic relations with Burma was under the consideration of the Indian Government. Mr. Adam, member of Parliament for Clackmannan, has been appointed Governor of Madras.

London, July 3rd.—Mr. Bradlaugh took his seat in the House of Commons last night as Member for Northampton. The report in the London Press that Mr. Adam is appointed Governor of Madras is officially denied. The report is current that an Anglo-French Naval demonstration in Turkish waters is contemplated. The Pall Mall Gazette deprecates assembling a European conference on Turkish questions.

Constantinople, July 2nd.—The Turkish Government is determined to resist the demands arising out of the decision of the late conference at Berlin. Turkey is mobilizing an army corps.

A CUTTAK CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the Head-Master of the Cuttak Higher Class English School, which is the only independent private school in the district, Babu Dijendernath Mitra, a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University who carried the highest marks in Mathematics in his time, has brought himself to the notice of Professor Todhunter by pointing out certain defects in the construction of the 31st proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid as given in the Professor's edition of Euclid's Elements. Professor Todhunter has thankfully accepted the corrections and promised to note them in the next edition.

WE HAVE received some correspondence relating to the refusal of the use of the Albert Hall by the Secretary to the Students' Association who were to have held a meeting in that Hall for the purpose of a lecture. The lecture was to have been delivered on Thursday last, for which day the Association had obtained leave to hold a meeting, and they had issued invitations accordingly. We think the aggrieved should apply to the Trustees of the Hall for redress.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publication and periodicals: 1. Annual Report of the Police Administration for the Town of Calcutta for 1879. 2. The Law Review Vol. I No. II for June 1880. 3. The Calcutta Review, No. 141, July, 1880. 4. The Bengal Magazine, for July, 1880. 5. The Ruin of an Indian Province—a letter to the Marquis of Hartington. By C. H. O'Donnell. 6. The Oriental Miscellany for July, 1880. 7. The Reverend Padre's Address—(a Satirical Poem in the ballad metre). By Bipinbehary Bose, M. A., 8. Upahas—a Bengali Monthly No. 1 Vol. I. 9. "Mahala"—a Poem in Bengali by the late Babu Surendranath Mojumdar. 10. "Avas"—a Periodical in Bengali—Part V. Asaur, 1287 Bengali Era. 11. The Seventeenth Reports of the Uttarpara Hitkari Sabha for 1879-80.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 6th Inst., at 7½ p. m.

Subject: Recapitulation of facts connected with Thermometry and Thermometers.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Wednesday, the 7th Inst., at 5 p. m.

Subject: Compounds of Nitrogen with Oxygen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 8th Inst., at 7½ p. m.

Subject: Organ of Voice.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 10th Inst., at 3 p. m.

Subject: Salts of Zinc and the remaining Metals of the Magnesium Group.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1880.

MR. GLADSTONE ON AFGHAN WAR EXPENDITURE.

In introducing his financial statement in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone made the following allusions to the Afghan War expenditure:

If, indeed, it were in our power, if we were in a condition to determine finally what course this country ought to adopt with respect to the Afghan war, there would be an immense advantage on every ground in our submitting that proposal at once to the House; nor should we hesitate to do so. But that is not the case, nor are we even able to say that at some time in the course of this Session we expect to have the facts of Indian finance so completely in our possession as to warrant us in entertaining the hope that we may make an absolute and final proposal on the subject. In these conditions we cannot say when the great and heavy expenditure now going on will be brought to a close, though we have given an engagement to the House that so far as depends on us it shall be brought to a close at the earliest moment possible. (Hear, hear.) We cannot judge what may be the future duties of the House, how far and whether interference may be necessary, if there should be any interference, whether upon grounds of justice, on account of the urgency and character of the war, or on grounds of prudence and policy on account of the condition of Indian credit and finance; nor can we indicate the amount of money aid which it may or may not be the view of this House to afford; nor as to the form which that aid ought finally to take can we at this moment offer any advice or suggestion to the House. It would be most unsatisfactory to proceed by way of instalment, and to ask the House to take a step which might appear to commit it to other steps without being able to define what those steps might be. I therefore only proceed on the subject of Indian finance to this point. In view of the facts as hitherto disclosed I only say that it is desirable we should, even on that account alone, be intrusted with something in hand of a surplus revenue over the expenditure to which we are practically committed.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Gladstone spoke very cautiously. His position does not seem very pleasant. His party does not seem to be so docile as the Conservative party is. He cannot exercise the same discipline over his followers that Lord Beaconsfield does over his. The Liberal Party is again divided into extreme Radicals and moderate Whigs. It is difficult for Mr. Gladstone to reconcile the opinions of the different sections of his party. Then he must also pay due regard to national predilections. Already there is a cry that Mr. Gladstone has not been faithful to his promises. In 1874 he had held out to the electors the hope of the abolition of the Income tax, but in 1880 he has proposed an addition to it. This move naturally enough has not pleased the British nation. We therefore doubt whether Mr. Gladstone will be in a position to redeem his pledge to defray an equitable proportion of the Afghan War expenses from the English exchequer. However righteous might be his own intentions and those of his colleagues on the subject, they cannot we fear touch the pocket of John Bull without incurring a serious risk. We should not, therefore, build much hope upon the past promises of the Liberals.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER IN BENGAL.

WE had thought that the late Raja Degumber Mitter's theory of the causation of the epidemic fever of Bengal had after years of struggle been accepted by the Medical Faculty here. No less an authority than Dr. Payne, who had been deputed in 1871 to report on the Burdwan fever, thus wrote in his report dated the 30th December 1871:

"A crowded or dirty village here, and poverty and foul drinking water there, may, and doubtless do, by predisposing the human system to any taint that may threaten it, and impairing its resistance, determine in some degree the local features of the disease when it comes; but if such things be held up as the cause of the specific fever, contradiction will arise in the history of other years when places similarly predisposed were less severely visited, and of other places simultaneously visited with no such predisposing cause. It is necessary to regard the circumstances of the whole tract affected, and to treat such local things as incidental and capable of influencing only the incidence of the fever among classes and places.

"With this view a cause sufficiently wide and potent is not far to seek. It is one which has already been brought to notice by medical officers, and with peculiar force by Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner, and one which, I venture to think, the events of each succeeding year, tend more and more to bring into absolute demonstration, viz., the gradual conversion of a well-drained healthy and prosperous tract

of country into the condition of Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a sub-soil water-logged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb."

Here we have the opinion of the two highest medical authorities in Bengal on the subject, we mean Drs. Payne and Smith. The Epidemic Fever Commission, which comprised we believe three medical men, among whom was Dr. Chevers, had accepted the Raja's theory, and this fact was thus noted by Lord Lawrence, the then Viceroy and Governor General of India, in a Resolution of the Government of India:

"The report of the Commission appointed in January 1864 by the late Lieutenant Governor to enquire into the causes of the fever describes the state of the villages to be such as justifies the wonder expressed that the people had not suffered even more extensively, but does not, I am to observe, satisfactorily account for the fact that all the causes of disease mentioned by the Commission have been for years at work in many places, which until lately have never suffered, and are still in operation in many places, yet free from sickness. The only new cause suggested by the native member of the Commission, Babu Degumber Mitter, as probably increasing the dampness, which the Commission considered to be the main source of the disease, was the obstruction to drainage by railways and roads and the shutting up of outlets into rivers.

Just a few weeks before his death the Raja addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal urging the necessity of opening out the drainage channels of the villages in order to protect them from the ravages of the epidemic fever. In this letter the Raja gave a full exposition of his views and supported them by a long list of facts. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, in forwarding the letter to the Sanitary Commissioner, remarked: "The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Raja's conclusions are perfectly sound, and he will be glad to know how far they are borne out by the results of your examination of the districts of Rungpore and Dinagpore. I am also to request that if you concur in the Raja's views, you will be good enough to draw up a circular to District Magistrates, inviting their special attention to the subject, and pointing out how much may be done to improve the health of towns and villages by opening out obstructed drainage at a small cost." Dr. Harvey, who was then officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, issued a circular to the district magistrates, in which he wrote: "The relation of dampness to fever, and the possibility of eliminating the latter by getting rid of the former, are two of the best known facts in hygienic science, and the Raja is no doubt quite right in assuming that increased dampness is capable of intensifying the ordinary endemic fever of the country into an epidemic." Referring to the drainage of Dinagpore, Dr. Harvey said: "The Committee recently appointed to inquire into the great prevalence of fever at Dinagpore found conclusive evidence that the main cause of a sudden aggravation of the disease was obstruction to drainage caused by well-meant efforts to improve it. Other causes helped to increase the unhealthiness, as they no doubt do everywhere; but the evidence was irresistible that water-logging of the soil was the chief factor. The Raja's views as to the leading features of the natural drainage of the country are I believe correct." Thus, it would seem, there was a consensus of opinion in favour of Raja Degumber Mitter's theory, but a dissentient has arisen in the person of Dr. Coates, late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal and the present Principal of the Calcutta Medical College. Dr. Coates is such a good friend of the people of this country that we feel pained in seeing him in the opposition on this vitally important question, but we are glad to observe that the Government has not been influenced by his incoherent talk. He has not, we are constrained to say, correctly apprehended Raja Degumber Mitter's theory of village drainage in Bengal. The Raja draws a particular distinction between the sub-soil humidity of villages and towns and the moisture of jullas and rice-fields. It is the first and not the last, which contributes to the outbreak of fever with epidemic intensity. The Raja wrote: "To account for the epidemic you are not therefore to look to the soil of the rice-fields or of the beels, but to that of the villages themselves—and if it is water-logged, the true remedy, as in the other case, is to be found in the removal of the obstructions which have been offered to the drainage course of a village, and not in subsoil drainage. For, however humid or water-logged the soil of a vil-

lage may be, it will, under the scorching sun, but without the aid of any subsoil drainage, be perfectly dry by April, when also the epidemic fever, however virulently it may have been raging, will of itself begin to abate. To prevent a recurrence, we have only to restore the natural drainage of the villages, and they will, without any other treatment, return to their normal condition. In fact, the application of subsoil drainage to Bengal with its periodical rainfall of 80 inches, the rivers full to overflowing during the monsoon, and three-fourths of its arable lands under water at least during four months of the year, and relying upon it as a sovereign remedy for the eradication of the disease, appears to us as reasonable as the conduct of the man who waited in expectation of fording the river when it would become dry during ebb-tide. The undertaking recalls to our mind the feat of our ancient sage Agastya, who is said to have brought the sea into the hollow of his palm and then drunk it off." Dr. Coates simply laughs at this statement. He says in reply: "That in April the villages are freer than at any other period of the year from obstructions to surface drainage, because in a few hours the rains of the vernal equinox sink into the subsoil, or run off into the empty pools, tanks, and low grounds without water-logging the soil. Yet these rains never come all over Bengal without bringing a direct and large accession of fever and ague." Quite true. Fever fringes epidemically throughout Bengal at the close of the rains in October and November, but where the subsoil humidity is greater, it rages epidemically, and the Raja gave numerous instances of their undeniable facts. The précis of the reports from the district officers, which Dr. Coates has himself furnished to Government, materially strengthen the Raja's position. Dr. Coates says, "the Raja is right when he says we cannot apply sub-soil drainage to Bengal, but he might have gone further and noticed that we cannot drain our village pits, hollows, and ditches which are below the level of the fields around." What a strange ignorance of the configuration and the drainage of a Bengal village do these few lines indicate! Let the learned Doctor read the following remarks of the lamented Raja on this point:

"The drainage of all the villages in the epidemic districts, as elsewhere in Lower Bengal, is affected by the water first running into the nearest paddy-fields lying in the direction of their slope; thence it collects in the beels, from which it rushes through *khas* into larger streams, which again communicate with navigable rivers. An obstruction occurring in any one of these conduits must interfere with the drainage, and its effects are felt more or less according to the proximity or remoteness of the obstruction from the scene of its influence. Accordingly, it has been found, as will be noticed more particularly hereafter, that the stoppage of the mouths of the different streams has not been productive of such serious consequences to the villages lying within their influence as when the same occurred more in the vicinity of these villages."

Dr. Coates we hope will now see that it is not so difficult to drain a Bengal village. We do not, however, wonder that one who does not know how a Bengal village can be drained should propound this opinion—"that it is not more or less of moisture that is the cause of the evil, but the decomposable impurities of the soil, and that our attention should rather be directed to the latter than the former, follows as a thing of course." Did not these "decomposable impurities of the soil" exist before in Hooghly Burdwan and other districts, and did the epidemic fever then rage epidemically there and depopulate village after village? Are not the same "decomposable impurities" in existence in other villages at this moment, and why are these free from the epidemic fever? We are, however, glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor dismisses the "science" of Dr. Coates with the "common sense" of Raja Degumber Mitter. His Honor says that "he will not attempt to discuss the germ theory of disease with Dr. Coates, or to estimate the precise value of his arguments. He must, however, observe that there are some facts in connection with the subject which the theory advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner does not seem to meet: Thus for instance, it does not explain the notorious fact that in damp and water-logged districts, like those of Eastern Bengal and Burmah, the people do not die of fever when they sleep on platforms well raised from the ground. Yet the village sites are there as fully charged with organic impurities as those of the

most fever-stricken districts of Central Bengal. Then, again, the best-cultivated districts of Bengal are those in which the fever has been worst." This is enough for our purpose. We do not deny the efficacy of proper conservancy or the benefits of a supply of pure drinking water. But the epidemic fever as Raja Degumber Mitter has conclusively shewn is not due to the absence of the one or the other.

The instructions which the Government of Bengal has issued for the removal of the drainage obstructions are good enough, so far as they go—but in our humble opinion they do not go far enough. Their great defect is that it has been made the business of every body so that it will not be the business of any body. There ought to be some central authority responsible for this work.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM FOR THE DECCAN.

In discussing Mr. Cracroft Hope's Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Bill, we showed that the remedy which the Government proposed to apply to the indebtedness of the peasantry in the districts of Poona, Sattara, Sholapore and Ahmednagar did not go to the root of the evil; and that although the confiscation of the property of the money-lender might give some temporary relief to the sufferer a permanent and effectual cure for the disorder was to be found in a radical modification of the revenue system. The true cause of agricultural distress in the Deccan, as in Jhansi and some other parts of the country is the vicious revenue system which finds favour with our present rulers. The remedy for the indebtedness of the Deccan cultivator, as of the Jhansi landholder, lies, therefore, in a radical reform of the revenue system. We are glad that Mr. William Wedderburn of the Bombay Civil Service, brother to Sir David Wedderburn, M. P., has framed a scheme of agricultural reform for the Deccan. The proposals made by Mr. Wedderburn are thus summarized by the *Bombay Review*:—"There are three problems, in the opinion of the author, connected with agriculture in this Presidency, awaiting solution. These are:—1st, how to reduce the present responsibility of the Ryot—which he has shown himself quite unable to meet by adopting the assessment of the land revenue to the variations of the seasons"; 2ndly, how to keep the money-lender in proper relation to the ryot; and 3rdly how to secure for the State a safe and increasing revenue. All these questions are sought to be answered in the scheme which Mr. Wedderburn proposes. In the place of the present fixed assessment in coin, Mr. Wedderburn thinks there ought to be one in kind of a fixed proportion, say one-sixteenth of the gross produce. Moreover as a premium on improvements there should be an alternative quit-rent in kind, say three-sixteenths of an average dry crop, which an enterprising cultivator who may like to irrigate and well manure his land in order to raise a garden crop, may find it to his advantage to substitute in place of a fixed proportion of his crop produce. The collection of this assessment should be entrusted to "Zemindars," a class whom Mr. Wedderburn would create out of capitalists of intelligence and position, who might engage to pay a lump sum into the Government treasury and realise their dues from the Ryot. To increase the usefulness of this class, there ought to be Kauls (grants or concessions) executed in favour of them for fixed periods, so conditioned as to interest them in the development of the land and the happiness of its cultivators. Capital partnership joint-stock or otherwise, will then easily flow in the direction of agriculture. But if there should be a difficulty in finding good, permanent middlemen, the Government share of the produce might be annually put up to auction as soon as the outturn of the year could be fairly gauged. But the improvement and the raising of garden crops requires an amount of capital, and who would advance it to the ryot hopelessly sunk in debt and utterly without credit? To meet this difficulty, there ought to be produced a mutual good understanding between the Zemindar and the Ryot. One of the ways of doing this would

be to give a lien to the Zemindar on the year's crop for the advances which he makes; this lien to be enforced by summary process before the Mamlatdar. Still Mr. Wedderburn admits that the Ryot's way is not all clear before him. There would still be a hitch, that is to say, the existing claims of the soukar against the Ryot, the exact extent of which no man can tell. To move this difficulty out of the way, Mr. Wedderburn proposes that the Zemindars should be allowed to buy up these debts for half their value with money advanced by Government for the purpose. This sum could be recovered gradually from the peasant, in times of good harvest, and repaid to Government in small instalments, and without interest.

Mr. Wedderburn has made this question his special study, and the scheme of agricultural reform for the Deccan proposed by him is deserving of careful and attentive consideration. The most important thing of course, is "to adapt the assessment of the land revenue to the variations of the season." The Mahratta rulers of the Deccan, as of Jhansi, used to vary their demand with the produce of the year; and this "unscientific and barbarous" system still obtains in Gwalior and some other Maharatta States. The great advantage of this system is that it does not drive the cultivator into the hands of the money-lender. But when the country came under British rule, the Government introduced a "scientific" revenue system, and began to levy a fixed assessment from the cultivators, in good and bad years alike, without any regard to the character of the season. The consequence has been the hopeless indebtedness of the Deccan ryot and of the Jhansi zemindar. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that it is the land revenue, which governs and gives the tone to the whole system of village political economy. We should hear less of the money-lender, if our land revenue system were more flexible. The Deccan Riots Commission, be it said to their credit, recommended the adaptation of the land revenue to the variation of the seasons. They wrote:—"As the outturn of produce in these drought-stricken districts varies directly with the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall, and as these are matters which cannot be accurately ascertained, it may be possible that some system of adjusting the Government demand to the ryot's capacity within reasonable limits might be made to work without being open to the objection of uncertainty." The inexorable tax-gatherer who makes no allowance for agricultural vicissitudes and demands his pound of flesh whether the fields have yielded anything or not, is the real Shylock, and not the money-lender but for whose aid the whole machinery of revenue administration would come to a perfect deadlock. While strongly supporting Mr. Wedderburn's recommendation to adapt the demand of the State to the variations of the seasons we cannot approve of his proposal to fix the land revenue assessment in kind and entrust its collection to a class of middlemen. The proposal that the Government should take a fixed portion of the actual produce of the land looks unexceptionable on paper: its theoretic excellence is beyond all question. But experience has conclusively shown that the practical working of such a system inflicts no end of hardship and oppression on the cultivators. If the peasantry were polled to-morrow, they would express their readiness to pay the revenue demand in coin. The collection of the assessment in kind gives opportunities for practising oppression, of which it is impossible to form an adequate conception. If the system of administration could be made perfect, there would be no harm in taking portion of the actual produce of the land in payment of the Government demand. But as this is obviously impossible, particularly in India where the people are utterly powerless to protect themselves against persons possessed of authority, we cannot approve of the proposal to revert to the old Maharatta practice of collecting the assessment in kind. Nor do we think that it would be necessary to collect the revenue demand in kind, if it were made to vary with agricultural vicissitudes. The Government must adopt some system of adapting the assessment to the variations of the seasons, or the

peasantry will continue to remain in a state of hopeless indebtedness. The introduction of a class of middlemen in the Deccan would not be a blessing, unless the Government were prepared to extend to it the benefits of a permanent settlement such as Bengal enjoys; otherwise it would be a curse.

The importance of keeping the money-lender in his proper relation to the ryot cannot be exaggerated. There can be no doubt that the Indian cultivator cannot do without borrowing. The ryot must keep a running account with the sowkar or his fields will lie untilled. Where there is no money-lender, the cultivator breaks down at the first bad season. It is the much abused sowkar who keeps everything going in an Indian village. The ryot knows that in case of necessity he can command the resources of the money-lender. A moment's reflection will show how unjust and foolish it is to represent the sowkar as the deliberate author of the peasant's ruin. The universal connection between the money-lender and the agriculturist in this country must be accepted as a fact which cannot be slurred over. We know that this connection is some times abused to the detriment of the agriculturist; but can the occurrence of such cases be prevented otherwise than by the confiscating the property of the sowkar? The money-lender is more forbearing than the State, which insists upon the punctual payment of its fixed demand every year, be the harvest good or bad; while the much-abused sowkar generally acts on the principle of long credit and fair allowance for bad seasons. The hardships which now embitter the relations between the money-lender and the agriculturist are caused by our inflexible revenue system. It is the harsh system of our land revenue, both as regards assessment and collection, which drives the ryots into the arms of the sowkar and causes his ruin. As we have already said, we should hear less of the usurer, if our revenue system were more flexible. Mr. Cracroft Hope in introducing the Deccan Ryots Bill and Mr. Bazett Colvin in bringing forward the Jhansi Zemindars' Bill, distinctly admitted the necessity of modifying our inflexible revenue system; but nothing has as yet been done in this direction; unless important changes be introduced into that system, the peasantry in the temporary-settled provinces will continue to be hopelessly sunk in debt.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

KEEPING in mind the facts collected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Public Works, we cannot too carefully examine the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the various Provinces. The Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1878-79 or rather the meagre Resolution of the Government upon that document is now before the public. We notice that the aggregate area irrigated during the year was 1,736,651 acres, larger by 275,225 acres than the area obtained in 1877-78, and 294,733 acres larger than that of 1868-69, which was the largest area obtained previous to 1877-78. The irrigation from the new Lower Ganges Canal commenced in the year under review, and amounted to 16,695 acres. The value of crops irrigated by the canals is estimated at Rs. 6,81,47,506. The expenditure on irrigation works to end of 1878-79 from borrowed money was Rs. 2,82,32,840; but the total outlay, from all sources on the works is not given. At the close of 1875-76 the total capital outlay on canals in the North Western Provinces amounted to Rs. 4,93,95,259, of which Rs. 3,98,56,800 represented the cost of completed works yielding revenue. During the three years which have since elapsed the capital outlay must have increased by at least a crore of rupees. It is a great pity that the Government has not published the Report of the Chief Engineer, which contains detailed information on all points. We are told that the net revenue (direct and indirect) yielded by the irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces in 1878-79 was Rs. 38,62,282, which exceeded the interest charges of the year by Rs. 18,46,454. On the strength of these figures, the Government of India declares that the condition and prospects of the canals in the

North-Western Provinces are "very satisfactory." But we shall show further on that the picture has been painted in too rosy colours. Meanwhile we would wish the reader to remember that, to use the language of the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the Report of the Chief Engineer, "this satisfactory financial position has been reached under the stimulus of severe drought, and that the state of affairs set forth in the Chief Engineer's review is exceptionally prosperous. We may not unreasonably hope now for a return to years of good rainfall when the expenses of canal maintenance will unavoidably increase and the revenues decrease. The prudence of avoiding too sanguine an estimate of the progress of any of the new canals may be seen from the returns of the Agra Canal of which the revenue has fallen off owing to causes over which the irrigation officers had no control, notably epidemic fever and the timorous, suspicious nature of the cultivators."

We see that the balance of interest charges at debit of the works at the close of the year under report was Rs. 50,97,492; and the Government of India tells us that there is every prospect that this debt will be cleared off in the course of a few years. Now, the reader should clearly understand the principle on which the Irrigation Department calculates the accumulated interest charges. There can be no doubt, as the *Pioneer* pointed out sometime ago, that if the canals are to be subjected to a strict financial test, the accumulated arrears of interest ought to be added to the original capital and on this sum the percentage on the year's profits ought to be calculated. Our contemporary wrote:—"The department cannot, however, afford to do this. It prefers to show the rate of profit on the original capital; if the profits exceed the amount of interest due to this original capital, the excess is employed to extinguish a part of the accumulated arrears of interest. * * * This method of account can hardly avoid the imputation of being fictitious. The arrears of interest are calculated at simple interest. They ought strictly to be calculated at compound interest and added every year to the principal. If in 1860 the revenue of the canals do not pay interest due on the capital spent in constructing them, the unpaid balance should have been added to the capital in 1861 and so on for other years." The Irrigation Department has found out an original method of calculating interest, in order to exhibit the financial results of irrigation works in a favourable light. It is no wonder that, in these circumstances, the officers of the Irrigation Department should be charged with "cooking" their accounts. The truth is, as Lord Salisbury emphatically declared in his famous Manchester speech that if the canals in this country were subjected to a strict financial test, not one can show a clean balance-sheet, excepting, of course such as had for their basis the works of native rulers, and the capital spent on which by the British Government does not represent anything like their real cost. It is not explained what portion of the total net revenue Rs. 38,62,282 which was yielded by the irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces in 1878-79 was direct and what portion indirect. The distinction between these two kinds of canal revenue cannot too carefully be kept in view, in judging of the financial results of irrigation works. We have over and over again shown in these columns that the so-called indirect receipts which comprise the enhancement of the land revenue demand due to canals, are more or less delusive. There is no reliable method of ascertaining them. Under arrangements made between the Irrigation and the Land Revenue Department in the North-Western Provinces "the enhancement of land revenue due to operation of canals should be valued at one rupee per acre on the area allowed in each district, the area upon which this rate was to be allowed being calculated by deducting the area irrigated at former settlements, by wells and other natural sources from the area shown as irrigated in the current revision." The difference so arrived at was to be taken "as the increase in irrigation due to canals." Every sensible and right-thinking person will readily admit that this principle

is neither sound nor fair. That the indirect revenue from canals is more or less fictitious, was clearly pointed out by Sir George Campbell in his well-known paper on Indian finance in the *Fortnightly-Review* and that this revenue cannot be properly ascertained has been distinctly admitted by the late Mr. Thornton, Secretary Public Works Department, India Office, in his pamphlet on the financial results of irrigation works in this country. It is also worthy of note that the Government of India in making over, under Sir John Strachey's extended decentralisation scheme, canals to the North-West Government was careful to explain to the latter Government that the indirect revenue from the irrigation works was under the new compact to be credited to the Imperial, and not to the Provincial Treasury. It is evident, by implication, that, in the opinion of the Supreme Government the indirect receipts from canals are really land revenue, and as such belong to the Imperial Exchequer. Can there, then, be any manner of doubt that the financial results of irrigation works should be judged by the direct revenue alone? Judged by this standard no canal in the North-Western Provinces except the Eastern Jumna Canal, which is a restored Native work, can be pronounced a financial success.

REV. HASTIE ON THE ARTS COURSE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE reader knows that the important question of limiting the range of subjects for the various examinations in Arts of the Calcutta University has for a long time been under the consideration of the Faculty of Arts. A Sub-committee of the Faculty so far back as December 1876 was appointed to reduce the number of compulsory subjects for the higher examination and to select text-books for the same. The Sub-committee's report having been submitted, the Faculty of Arts met on the 10th April last to discuss the question. It will be recollected that the Rev. Mr. Hastie, the able Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, strongly opposed the report of the Sub-committee at the meeting of the Faculty of Arts mentioned above. The opposition, although supported by the few independent members of the Faculty, was of no avail, as the well-drilled battalion of the Educational Department proved too strong for the oppositionists. The report of the Sub-committee was passed by a small majority through the Faculty. As the whole scheme is now about to be laid before the Senate for final determination Mr. Hastie has, in a letter addressed to Mr. Croft, President of the Faculty of Arts, publicly recorded his objections to the recommendations made by the sub-committee, with a view to assist the members of the Senate to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this complicated problem.

Mr. Hastie deals with only a few salient features in the scheme prepared by the Sub-committee of the Faculty of Arts. His main objections against the acceptance of the report of the Sub-committee are (1) that it shows a glaring want of proportion in the relative amount of study required in the several optional subjects; (2) that it recognizes and provides for the capricious and desultory shifting of the student from one course to another; (3) that it recommends the undesirable element of having two different standards at the same stage of study; (4) that the Honors scheme, which proceeds entirely upon the old lines, is unsatisfactory both in what it recommends and in what it fails to recommend. All these objections are grave, and seem to be well-founded. The members of the Senate are bound to take these objections into careful and attentive consideration, if they are anxious to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of this important question. We are, however, afraid that the *spirit de corps* of the members of the Educational Department will get the better of common sense and fair-play. After recording his general objections to the report of the Sub-committee, Mr. Hastie proceeds to state his particular objections against the Arts courses recommended by the Sub-committee and accepted by the Faculty of Arts. The first and the most important objection is that the number of subjects of study prescribed in the F. A.

Examination of the A. course is reduced to three (English, classical Language, and History) and that in the B. A. Examination to only two (English and Classical Language.) Well may Mr. Hastie say that this is too narrow a range of study for a general student of Arts; and that "the Faculty, in thus contracting the too diffused range of study now, have fallen upon a worse Scylla in wishing to avoid the present troublous Charybdis." The gradation in the B. course in English, Mathematics and History, it is pointed out, is equally unsatisfactory. "Then the optional subjects are too many. They present," pertinently remarks Mr. Hastie, "the student—at a stage when he is quite unqualified to judge of the essential advantages of these subjects, and when he will be almost always guided in his selection by the supposed easiness of their acquirement—with a bewildering multiplicity," indeed, so that he would be found too often in the position of Buridanus' ass, starving from indecision in the midst of plenty." Mr. Hastie takes special objection to the double courses prescribed by the Sub-committee and accepted by the Faculty of Arts, because these courses would not only narrow the basis of study overmuch, but would probably encourage cram, by limiting the students' view of the sphere of knowledge to a very small field. He also points out that the affiliated Colleges, finding very great difficulties in teaching up to such a system, would teach only the least number of possible subjects. Mr. Hastie observes:—"Such are some of the particular objections which lie on the face of this scheme, and which seem to me fatal to its practicability, in the form at least in which it is now presented. It appears certain to lead to irregular and disjointed courses of study, to very imperfect and one-sided culture in most of our graduates, and to the overthrow, not only of the present teaching arrangements in the affiliated colleges, but of the most recognised characteristics of the Calcutta University. The scheme now put forward, if carried through, would amount, not to a reform, but to a revolution of your previous academic policy. And I may add generally that this scheme seems to me still more certain to defeat the very end for which the movement was originated. The end proposed by the late Mr. Woodrow's letter of the 7th October 1876, which started the movement, was to encourage the study of the Physical Sciences, and to make such arrangements in the courses as would enable the student to take them up at as early a stage as possible. But while most desirous to see this excellent end attained, I am fully convinced from my own experience, that Hindu students will not take up a Science Course in preference to a Literary Course, so long as a University Degree of the same public import can be more easily acquired through the latter than the former; and this is manifestly the case under your proposed arrangements. Were this scheme fully sanctioned and floated, an immediate result would be the almost universal abandonment of the Mathematical Sciences by the students, who find their greatest difficulties in these departments, and no amount of inducement would bribe more than a very few to devote themselves to those severe and exact subjects. Nor do I think any checks could be devised that would obviate this issue in view of the gradual aversion of the great majority of the students to the strain of high mathematical study. The scheme, in its present form, thus appears likely, if adopted, to prove practically suicidal: and it seems preferable to adhere to the present system, if the friends of reform and progress in the Arts Faculty cannot devise a better scheme." In so far Mr. Hastie's arguments are irresistible, and they deserve the most patient and careful consideration; but we cannot say as much for the plan he has suggested in lieu of that of the Faculty of Arts. It is open to almost all the objections which he has urged with such fatal effect against the scheme of the Faculty, and it has defects of its own which we were not prepared to find in the work of so able an educationist. To cite a single instance in the A or literary course of the First Arts, he suggests Experimental Physics and Inorganic Chemistry, and in the B or Science course mental Philosophy and classical language.

In short, the destructive portion of his letter is much more effectual than the constructive portion; or in other words he has acted more effectually the role of the destroyer Siva than that of the creator Brahma. Any how his letter should make our Director of Public Instruction resort more to consideration and reason and less to his well-drilled battalions.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

NEXT to that of Patna the Municipal Corporation of the Suburbs is the largest under the Bengal Municipal Act. It includes an area of over 24 miles, or nearly five times that of the metropolis; it exercises its influence, for will or woe, over a population of 2,57,000 persons; and it has an income of about five lacs of rupees. It is but natural that the public should like to know how the affairs of such an institution are conducted. But for this satisfactory materials are wanting. Its Administration Report, just published, extends, it is true, to 141 closely printed folio pages bristling with figures; but it is too full of crude theories and Punjabi colour *de rose* to be of much use. There was a time when its proceedings were regularly published in the newspapers, but its ruling authorities thought the publication gave too much influence to cantankerous members, and the reporters were therefore prohibited in some way or other; and the Administration Report is now the only record from which its working can be ascertained. Under the law this Report should proceed from the Commissioners, but they seem to be nobodies in the Corporation, and the Chairman, who should speak in their name, is nowhere. The record is signed by the Vice-Chairman, not by order of any body, but by virtue of his own assumed right as the sole representative of the Corporation; and the text throughout shows that the V. C. speaks in his own name and authority—a subordinate officer reporting on his own work in his own way, to convince the world how wonderfully able and clever he is. It is, as the school-boy said, a case of "I by itself I" throughout. "I think," "I am of opinion," "I am sure," the Commissioners should do this, that, or something else; the Subordinate Judge of Alipur knows not his work, for "the issues framed by him were very lengthy; and many of them irrelevant," the legislators are at fault for making bad laws; the Calcutta Corporation is steeped in "apathy," proceed from him in his individual capacity, and the helpless churls, the Commissioners, have nothing to say for themselves. Nor would this appear remarkable if we would take into consideration the little interest the Commissioners take in an institution in which they are required only to serve as buffers or cyphers, but to do no work. To illustrate this a little. Under the law, the Commissioners are appointed by Government; but as the Government has neither time for, nor means of, ascertaining who would prove useful members of the municipal corporation, the task of selection devolves on the Magistrate of the District, who, overworked as he is in a hundred different ways, makes it over to the V. C., and it would be unreasonable to suppose that the last named officer would select other than those who would be most obliging to him. Should it happen by an accident that any of those so selected should prove inquisitive or troublesome in any way, the V. C. has, moreover, the power to exclude his name from the nomination list at the close of the first period of his service. Such exclusion is always looked upon as a sort of stigma, and consequently the controul of the V. C. over the members is perfect, and nothing like a difference of opinion can arise in the happy family. That under the circumstances there should be in the Commissioners a perfect indifference of feeling as to the work of the Corporation goes without saying. But to prove. The Corporation includes, besides the V. C., 12 ex-officio and 21 ordinary members. The former are not expected to be working members, and practically they do very little. During the past year eleven meetings were held, and at these 5 of the ex-officioes did not attend at all, 2 attended only once each, and 2 twice each. One Deputy Magistrate attend-

ed 5 times, the Civil Surgeon 5 times, and the Magistrate 8 times. Owing to appointments made during the year the total of ordinary members on the rolls was 29, and the total of their attendance was 120, giving an average of 3 to each name, or once out of every 3½ meetings. The role of sitting as a dummy or saying "ditto to Mr. Burke," is by no means a pleasant one, and we are not surprised, therefore, that some did not attend at all, and had their names struck out of the list in consequence. This rule of rustication seems to apply only to the common clay of ordinary members, and not to the sterling gold of the ex-officioes. Others attended once, twice or thrice, just to keep up appearances. There is another peculiarity in the appointments which deserves note. From its geographical position the Municipality may be looked upon as including three divisions; 1st the Southern, including Garden Reach, Alipur, Bhowanipur, Kalighat, Baligunj and Kuria, all situated to the south of Calcutta; 2nd Eastern, or Puddhupukur, Italy, Sealdah, Baliaghata, Manicktollah &c., to the south of the Dumdum Road; and 3rd Northern, or Baranagore, Kasipur, Chitpur, Tallah &c. In extent and population the three Divisions are very much alike, and, though the Commissioners are appointed by Government, it would be naturally expected that, the three Divisions should be fairly represented in the Corporation. But to do so would have materially interfered with the V. C.'s field of selection, and practically two out of the three Divisions have been sadly neglected. Out of the 13 ex-officio members, including the V. C., 8 are residents of the Southern Division, and five hail from Calcutta, which has nothing to do with the Suburbs. Of the 21 ordinary members on the rolls, 12 are residents of the Southern Division, 7 of Calcutta, 2 of the Eastern Division, and 1 of the Northern Division. With these figures before him none need wonder that the benefits conferred by the Municipality should be principally confined to the Southern Division, and the rate-payers of the other two Divisions should be left to the pleasure of paying their taxes and—licking their thumbs. That this is really the case may be proved by a single illustration. The greatest want in the Suburbs is pure drinking-water, and this is common to all the three Divisions; but, the bulk of the Commissioners belonging to the Southern Division, five or six tanks for drinking-water have been provided in that Division, but none in the other two. The disparity in lighting, road-watering, road-repairs, and conservancy in the three Divisions is also marked, though not so glaringly one-sided. Thus, of lights the Northern and the Eastern Divisions together had 141 gas and 96 oil lamps, and the Southern Division 233 gas and 114 oil lamps. Road repairs show a credit of 4,440 feet of stone and 35,049 feet of jhamah roads for the first two Divisions, and 15,587 feet of stone and 47,656 feet of jhamah roads for the last Division. The Road-watering, in the same way, shows 66,362 feet for the first two Divisions and 99,741 feet for the favoured one. That the people should complain of this injustice is but natural; but what cares the V. C. and his satellites so long Alipur, Kidderpur and Bhowanipur are kept neat and tidy, with clean drains and well-paved, well-watered, and well-lighted highways? Doubtless there are Ward Committees in six different parts of the Municipality, but there is nothing in the Report to show what they did besides playing the role of amateur drain-overseers, and to what extent their recommendations were attended to by the Commissioners in meeting—i. e. the V. C.

Turning from its constitution to the work done by the Corporation, the first subject noticed is the Municipal Office. From the commencement of the Corporation its office was located in some apartments in the Magistrate's Kutchery at Alipore. This was a subject of constant complaint to the people of the Northern Division, who were called upon to walk 16 miles to and back to pay their dues and transact business with the Municipality, and some of the Commissioners strongly urged that the office should be removed to a central position in the second Division, equally apart from the North and the South. The Corporation had some land

and a small house there, and at a small cost they could have been easily adapted for a good office. This, however, did not meet the approbation of the V. C. and a site was selected farther south of the old office. This was adding insult to injury to the rate-payers of the Eastern and the Northern Divisions; but it was unquestionably convenient both to the Chairman and his Vice. In the language of the Report "its central situation being in the immediate vicinity of the Collectorate, Magistrates and Police Courts, Registry office, and Punchannagram Estate Office, and on the road between those offices, the Commissioner's office, District Civil and Sessions Courts, and from having ample space for their cattle sheds, cart depots and other necessary accommodation, the land acquired measuring 13 biggahs and 4 cottahs, was considered by them (the Commissioners?) peculiarly advantageous for the purpose." In this catalogue of recommendations three places have been modestly omitted; these are the Army Clothing Godowns, the Alipur sepoy lines, and the Agricultural Society's gardens, the aroma from the flowers of which are daily, nay hourly, wafted to the Municipal office. We have been informed by a Commissioner that the house belonged to Mr. R. C. Sterndale, who had bought it for Rs. 11,000 or thereabouts, and has been sold by him to the V. C. for Rs. 17,511; the increased value he accounted for by saying that the house had been improved by the owner. We give the information as it has come to us, expressing at the same time our readiness to contradict it on more correct information being furnished us. Certain it is that the house has been taken under the Land Acquisition Act, and there can be no mistake about the price. There was, perhaps, a want of a due sense of delicacy in the matter; but legally there can be no harm in Mr. R. C. Sterndale, the private gentleman, selling his house, to Mr. R. C. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality. That the choice of the site is an unfortunate one to two-thirds of the rate-payers, is an accident which could not be helped when the superior advantage of having it in the vicinity of the Punchannagram Estate office (whatever that be), the Registry office, the Sepoy lines, and the several court houses alluded to, is taken into consideration.

The next section in the Report is headed "Municipal officers." The praise bestowed in it on the establishment, we have no doubt, is well deserved, and the Report itself affords ample evidence of the zeal, ability and industry with which the reporter himself has discharged his duties. In one place he says, "I may mention that amongst other difficulties I have had to decide cases upon accounts in English, French, Bengali, Nagri, Ooriah and Chinese." The unravelling of Chinese accounts is no ordinary feat, and no one in Calcutta, not a Chinaman, can say that he is qualified to tackle with them, but we need not harbour any doubt that the V. C. did not find himself unequal to the task. There is a remark with reference to the Imperial License Tax which is also worthy of note. "The assesses in the lower classes," says the V. C., "did not object within time, because very few of them even knew that they were liable, and in most cases the bailiff with his warrant of attachment for fee and penalty with costs was their first informant. This state of things would hardly be credited except by those who know the facts, but the fault lay with the law and the rules, and not with those who had to administer them." What a commentary is this on the vaunted excellence of the law and on the precautions taken to avoid oppression on which the Government laid so much stress in defending the obnoxious and oppressive tax!

When the increase to the salary of the V. C. was unanimously voted by the supple Commissioners, it was broadly given out that the officer in question had, by his exertions, so vastly increased the income of the Municipality that a matter of three thousand a year (the amount voted) was the merest bagatelle. The financial chapter of the report falsifies this in toto. Instead of any appreciable increase, there has been steady falling-off in all the principal heads of taxation. The house rate, which forms the backbone of the municipal fund fell from Rs.

2,32,794 in 1877-78 to Rs. 2,30,794 in 1878-79 and 2,23,739 in 1879-80. The causes of this falling off are said to be "pressure of taxation in other forms" i. e. the house service cess and the Bengal license tax, the burning of the Camperdown Presses, and the exemption of the Pauper Hospital and the Zoological Gardens. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that the vaunted increase on the strength of which Rs. 3000 a year was voted to the V. C. had no more substantial existence than the Budget surplus of Sir John Strachey. There is, however, balm in Gilead. The V. C. says that the assessor, who was busy during the last two years in looking after the license tax and could not look after his legitimate work, will now "devote himself to a thorough examination and correction of the house rate registers," and thereby retrieve the lost ground. What this means may be easily guessed: it means revaluation and enhancement. In houses occupied by owners there is no test of improvement but the opinion of the assessor, and as the bulk of the houses are so occupied, there is fair opportunity for enhancement without creating a scandal; but it may not be amiss to note that during the past year, out of a total of about thirty thousand houses, four thousand two hundred and fifty three assessments had to be cancelled on account of the absolute poverty of the owners whose worldly goods "would not cover the cost of printing, stationery and collection charges." (para 63.) The higher classes of owners seem not to fare better, for we are told "a gradual fall in rental of suburban houses is apparent since the introduction of filtered water in the town; many houses in Garden Reach, Ballygunge, Gobrah and Entally, have for want of tenants been lying vacant for some years past, and whenever a tenant is secured it is by considerably reducing rents." (para 64.) The fact is unquestionable, though the relation between the Calcutta water works and the suburban rents may not be more intimate than that of the Tenterden steeple to the Goodwin sands.

The only two heads under which material improvements are shown are Fine and House service fee. The former was budgetted for at Rs. 4,100, but it yielded Rs. 14,225. The increase can be attributed to one of two causes—either a sudden increased tendency to delinquency on the part of the people, or to the infliction of disproportionately heavy, harsh, and oppressive fines. As we are not aware of any outbreak of moral epidemic in the Suburbs, we are forced to look to the second as the only cause. We wonder how much of the increase is due to the transfer of cases at the illegal discretion of the V. C. from the Sealdah to his own court at Alipur, and to the fines imposed on certain unfortunate Gowdahs. The second is a new tax. Formerly the house service fee was optional, and it yielded from 60 to 70 thousand rupees. In 1878 an Act of the Bengal Legislature made the fee compulsory, and the amount was nearly doubled. The estimate for the past year was Rs. 1,55,000 and the actual Rs. 1,28,800. The cost of the service amounted to Rs. 85,359, showing a surplus of Rs. 43,521. Under section 4 of Act VI. of 1878, "the proceeds of the said fees shall be applied to the maintenance of the said establishments, and to the providing of public latrines, and generally to carrying out the provisions of this Act," i. e., house service. This makes the Funds a perfectly distinct one, for a specific purpose, and not a source of general revenue; but the V. C. has thought otherwise, and devoted the surplus of nearly half a lac of rupees, to the general purposes of the Municipality. This is a clear case of misappropriation of public funds, and we cannot help condemning the V. C. and his superior, the Chairman, for their conduct. Had there been no need for the surplus for the purposes of the Act in question, it should have been devoted to the mitigation of taxation, or reserved for future contingency; but neither course has been adopted. As a matter of fact the money was needed for the specific purposes of the Act, but could not be spared. The V. C. himself admits that there is "undoubtedly want of a sufficient number of free public latrines; the House Cess Act clearly intended that the Commissioners should provide such accommodation;

this they have not hitherto done, and in consequence the lower orders have been suffering the imposition of a double tax, that is to say they have been called upon to pay the house service fees for their houses where they have no privies, and again have had to pay the common latrine owner for the use of his latrine." The "Commissioners" in this extract is a mere blind, for the V. C. elsewhere admits that he is the chief mover, and every action must be initiated by him. He says "In a municipality constituted as this is, it nearly always rests with the executive to initiate and mature any (sic.) schemes for public improvement." If so, how is it that, having a surplus of 46 thousand rupees in his hands, he did not initiate the erection of public latrines, or preserve the money for use when his scheme would be matured? He knew perfectly well that the money was intended for a specific purpose, and yet he spent it to make up his shortcomings in the general management of the Municipality. This is a misconduct for which there is no palliation, and he would have never committed it had he not known that the Commissioners under whom he acted were morally incapable of taking note of his doings. We wait to see what the Government of Bengal has to say on the subject of this misapplication of trust funds. The Supreme Government may divert famine funds to war purposes, but the example is not intended for Little Pedlington to copy.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THERE appears to be considerable misapprehension regarding the appointment of Babu Brajendra Coomar Seal to be Additional Judge of Bardwan without the power of holding Sessions, and several of our contemporaries have not hesitated to accuse the Government of attempting to satisfy the ambition of the Subordinate Judicial Service and gain credit with the public by giving us the shadow of a superior appointment and withholding its substance. We have made enquiries on the subject, and we are credibly informed that nothing is further from the thought of the Government than that. We understand that on the very day Babu Brajendra Coomar Seal was appointed an Additional Judge the High Court was told that he would be vested with the powers of a Joint Sessions Judge as soon as he is recommended for them by the Hon'ble Judges. The appointment has been made on probation, and as soon as the High Court is satisfied as to his fitness to exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge the same will be conferred upon Babu Brajendra Coomar Seal. The Government is quite justified in working this experiment with caution, but it is observable that Joint Magistrates of a few years' standing are at once vested with the powers of Civil and Sessions Judge of a district, though they have never heard a boundary or butwara or even money suit. In these cases no report from the High Court is called for as to their fitness to exercise civil powers.

THE TIMES justly likens the Opium Debate in the House of Commons to a discussion in a debating club. The opponents of the Indian opium monopoly brought no new facts or arguments in support of their motion—they simply repeated the old sentimental objections to the so-called immoral traffic. In reply the Marquis of Hartington justly remarked that it was not a question of Indian morality but of Indian finance. His Lordship said: "Morality of that kind was exceedingly cheap, and he thought they would hear less about it, if it were proposed that there should be a tax upon the English people to make up the £6,000,000, or £7,000,000 which it was so lightly proposed that India should surrender." Of course the sanctimonious psalm-singers did not like this outspokenness. Dr. Cameron, one of the saintly group, took objection to the speech of the Marquis of Hartington on the score of its "low moral tone," but he received a very fair handling from Mr. Fawcett, who took up the gauntlet on behalf of the noble Marquis. The debate was wound up by Mr. Gladstone. We think the Government should de-

clare that hereafter no member should be allowed to reopen this question unless he was prepared to recoup the loss of revenue to India by taxing the British nation.

THE ATTITUDE of certain sections of the Protestant community in the United Kingdom against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Indian Viceroyalty, because he is a Roman Catholic, is a moral puzzle. These Protestants ought to remember that the position they have attained is entirely due to their assertion of religious freedom, and it is strange that they should refuse the same freedom to others. In the House of Lords Lord Oranmore and Brown raised the question of Lord Ripon's appointment, which he characterized as "a practical apology to the Church of Rome;" his Lordship was ably answered by Earl Granville and Lord Napier and Ettrick; but Lord Northbrook's speech was a poser. The Earl of Northbrook said:

During the four years that I was Viceroy I can hardly remember a single instance in which a question connected with the ecclesiastical establishments of India came before me. My Lords, I deeply regret the course which has been taken by the noble Lord, for this reason, that in India—where the interests of all denominations are few in number among an enormous mass of Hindus and Mahomedans—I am thankful to say that those difficulties which have been so enlarged upon by the noble Lord sink into insignificance, and I am happy to say that Ministers of all denominations in India have united in their exertions for the permanent benefit of the Natives. It constantly happens that a meeting for the benefit of the Natives of India is supported by the Protestant Bishop of Calcutta, who is supported by the Catholic Archbishop and members of both religions. My Lords, I feel that to assert that the fact of my noble friend being a Roman Catholic is a disqualification must, in order to be of effect at all, have a tendency to bring into that country sectarian differences and prejudices, from which India is now fortunately almost entirely free. My Lords this is a question which affects the whole of the people of India—the two or three hundred millions of people under the dominion of Her Majesty. My Lords, it is to the interest of those Natives that the best men that can be found should be sent out to India; and the miserable law having been struck off the statute book which placed our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects under disability from serving the Crown, it seems to me that the simple question was whether the noble Marquis was the most fitting man to be sent to India, and not whether he was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I entertain no doubt that my noble friend will perform his duty in India with judgment, with courage, and with entire impartiality; and feeling that it was with great regret that I heard the noble Lord oppose bringing these small sectarian prejudices to interfere with a career which I trust and believe will be a substantial benefit both to this country and to the Natives of India. (Cheers.)

May we venture to express a hope that this demonstration in the House of Lords will stem the tide of intolerance, which is flowing from all directions in the United Kingdom?

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the Ministerial policy regarding the situation in Afghanistan:

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to questions by Sir H. Johnstone, Mr. Samuelson and Mr. Stanhope, said: On the subject of Afghanistan I am anxious to communicate to the House all that in my opinion can properly be communicated at the present moment, and in order to save time and at the same time not to omit anything which can properly be stated, I have thought it well to draw up a memorandum which, with the permission of the House, I will read. It is as follows:—"Instructions as full as the case admitted of have been sent to Lord Ripon. I wish that it were possible to lay this despatch upon the table. I am fully sensible of the forbearance of the House in not pressing for complete information upon the state of affairs in Afghanistan and the measures which the Government propose to take, and I am most anxious to give the House all possible information at the earliest date. But the instructions necessarily relate in great part to negotiations of a very difficult and delicate character which have now been or will shortly be entrusted to Lord Ripon. Information as to what is said here reaches Afghanistan with extraordinary rapidity, and the jealous and suspicious character of Afghan chiefs renders it very necessary that no premature or incomplete disclosure of the intentions and proposals of the Government should be made, which might tend to embarrass Lord Ripon in the exercise of the discretion which must necessarily be left to him. But I may state that the objects of the Government are mainly two. The first is to bring the actual military operations to a close. The House will have seen with a regret which is fully shared by Her Majesty's Government, that from time to time expeditions are still undertaken from headquarters with the object of reducing to submission or of punishing tribes who have assumed a hostile attitude, or have attacked, or threatened our communications. So long as our troops remain in the country, their supplies and communications must be secured, and whatever measures may be necessary for this purpose, must be taken. But it will be Lord Ripon's first object to restrict the area and scope of these operations as much as possible, and to avoid any further collisions with tribes beyond the limits of the positions which we occupy. The next object will be to leave behind us, when the main body of the troops retires, as we hope it may in the autumn, something like a prospect of a settled government. It is to this object that the negotiations to which I have referred and the instructions to Lord Ripon principally relate, and matters have not yet sufficiently ad-

vanced to enable me to give to the House any detailed information. With regard to this future settlement, the House is aware that the late Government and Lord Lytton considered that the separation of Candahar from Afghanistan and the settlement of an independent Government there under British protection was a settled and desirable established policy. I have said on a previous occasion that engagement which have been entered into and to which the honor of the country is pledged must be respected; and I am not at present prepared to say that any other arrangement is now possible, even if it were found to be desirable. But the Government certainly does not view with favor or look upon as advantageous any arrangement which would make the permanent occupation of Candahar by a large British force a necessity. Lord Ripon will examine questions from this point of view. He will form his own judgment as to what is honorably binding on us and politically expedient, but he will not approach the question with any preconceived opinion in favor of a policy which would require a permanent extension of our military liabilities. The same observations apply to the positions on the Frontier occupied under the Treaty of Gundamak. The Government are not satisfied that they add anything to the strength of the Frontier; they appear to involve a very considerable addition to the Frontier force, which we should regret. Lord Ripon will obtain the best military advice at his disposal on the military question, and on this advice he will act independently. He will consider the question of their retention or abandonment on its merits, political and military, and will not be influenced by the mere fact of their having been acquired and occupied under the Treaty of Gundamak, which must be considered to have ceased to exist." The noble Lord, in concluding, observed:—"It will be apparent from what I have said that no hasty or precipitate action is contemplated in regard to Candahar. I trust the Hon. Member for Mid-Lincolnshire will have an opportunity of bringing before the House his views on that subject. No estimate as to the cost likely to have been incurred annually after the withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan for garrisoning the 'scientific frontier,' and occupying the territory ceded by the Treaty of Gundamak, has been required from the Government of India, nor do I think it would be possible to obtain such information in any useful or satisfactory form. The cost of garrisoning the frontier must, of course, depend on the circumstances in which we retire from the country and the state of things we leave behind us."

We must not criticize the new Ministry too closely. The events in Afghanistan may balk the intentions of Her Majesty's Government altogether. We propose to review again the situation in Afghanistan in a future issue.

SOME YEARS ago the rate-payers of the Suburbs had organized an agitation against local municipal abuses, and raised a great hue and cry, but their zeal was suppressed by the admission of some of the leading agitators into the charmed circle of the Municipal Commission. We hope a better fate will attend the efforts of the promoters of the present agitation, who held a public meeting on Saturday the 25th ultimo. The proceedings of the meeting, as reported in the morning papers, we must candidly confess, impress us with a belief that those, who took a prominent part in it, did not evidently thoroughly master the subject. There was more froth than facts. But there is much to expose, much to reform, and much to obliterate in the municipal administration of the Suburbs, and if the Committee appointed at the meeting know how to go about in their business, they may do great good. What is wanted is not rhetorical flourish but hard, solid, and steady work.

IN OUR issue of the 21st ultimo we published a telegram from Lahore accusing Dr. Leitner, Principal, Lahore College, of gross brutality towards a pupil. We could hardly believe this of one, who has been the propagator of independent thought and a staunch advocate of enlightened progress in the Punjab, and we therefore reserved comments till we receive further particulars. These particulars have now reached us, and it would appear that Dr. Leitner inflicted corporal punishment upon a refractory student on grave provocation for the preservation of discipline. Our correspondent assures us that if Dr. Leitner had not acted firmly, the contagion of insubordination might have spread, and he therefore sought to nip the evil in the bud by punishing the ringleader. We are, however, on principle, opposed to the infliction of corporal punishment on school-boys, particularly on grown-up young men in the College and we would be glad if Dr. Leitner, would eliminate this barbarous punitive method from his College Code. We think rustication would be much more effective than corporal punishment, but at the same time we must tell all students that discipline is as essential in a school as it is in a regiment, and that it cannot be violated without detriment to the best interests of an academic life. We are glad to learn that good

feeling now prevails between the Principal and the students, who rose against his authority. Need we tell the Punjab student that he has not a warmer friend and well-wisher than Dr. Leitner?

WE THANK Dr. Rajendralala Mitra for a copy of his lecture on the Parsis of Bombay delivered at the Bethune Society in February last. It is written in the usual lively and vigorous style of the author, with brilliant flashes of wit and humour, and replete with information of the most interesting description and with remarks of a *recherche* kind. The author has done full justice to Parsis of both sexes. He was only for a few days last year in the city of Bombay, and we do not know whether it does credit to his own power of observation or to the easily readable character of the womankind of our Parsi brethren that he has been able to hit them off so well and so faithfully. He says:

"There is an air of freedom and grace combined with unaffected simplicity in the intercourse of Parsi ladies with their guests, whether of their own faith or strangers, which is admirable. I have had opportunities of visiting several families and I always received the kindest treatment from my hostesses. Mr. Bomanji, in a particular house, may be suspicious. He wonders what you are, and doubts whether it is prudent to be very open with you. But his daughters are always kind and courteous and hospitable. They talk with you freely, and invite conversation to entertain you. But above all there is a gentle winsome smile hallowed by an air of unsophisticated simplicity and good nature which cannot fail to impress the beholder. Mrs. Bomanji may not know English or Hindi to talk with you, Gazerati being the only language she has cultivated; but this shortcoming does not prevent her from expressing her goodwill for her guests. She puts twenty questions through her daughters, and expresses her satisfaction at the opportunity of seeing strangers. Music is a passion with her, and she regularly takes her daughters to the Bandstand and the Apollo Bunder, and is not often absent from an opera."

Again:

"They may be seen by scores 'eating the air' on the strand along that magnificent sheet of water, the Back Bay, mostly walking, some in their eharis or broughams, or travelling in railway carriages, or taking a constitutional of a morning. Fair and beautiful by nature, arrayed in their rich colored silken garb, they trip on the trottoir with charming ease and grace. On more than one occasion I saw a lady taking a walk at 8 o'clock in moon-light, without a chaperon, her brougham following her at some distance."

And was our author whistling on the beach in the mean-while? Joking apart, the Parsis have certainly made the most wonderful progress under the auspices of British rule. Intellectually, socially, morally and in point of enterprise they are far ahead of the other Indians, and shame be to these latter that they have not been able to take the same advantage of the rare opportunities, which Providence has placed before them by marrying the East with the West on the soil of the Indian continent!

REVIEW.

An Analysis of Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics. By W. Carey Fink.

WE owe an apology to the author of "An Analysis of Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics" for not having noticed his book earlier. It will prove highly useful to all students of Hamilton whose chief object is to pass examinations. Regarded as an Analysis, the book leaves little to be desired. It is full, accurate and explicit. As an epitome and remembrance it will do admirably. But we are not sure that it will be, as the author imagines, "of material assistance in the elucidation of much that must otherwise be difficult of comprehension." The sole object of the book seems to be to summarize and not to explain. But it must be observed in justice to the author that there is very little in Hamilton's writings which stands in need of elaborate annotation. Hamilton is nothing if not lucid, and a book which styles itself "An Analysis" does not disappoint if it fails to make him clearer. The book is not indeed devoid of comments, for something in the shape of foot-notes is to be found in every page. But these notes are more learned than explanatory. In a short note of about a dozen lines in p. 79 relating to the number of the senses, the following names are introduced:—Themistius, Avicenna, Egidius, Averroes, Galen, Cardan, Scaliger, Bacon, Buffon, Voltaire, Locke, Adam Smith, Hutcheson, Kant, Brown. It is easy to see that not much light can be gathered from such a note. Some of the persons named were no philosophers at all and some others have no claim to be regarded as authorities upon the question. The last five are the only persons whose opinion is worth knowing. Again, in another short note of twelve lines at the bottom of p. 75 relating to a class of objections to Hamilton's theory of the immediate perception of external things, the following names

are introduced;—Malebranche, Berkeley, Avicenna, Descartes, Leibnitz, Kant, Brown, Cudworth, Lerc, Themistius, Averroes, Cajetan, Zabarella, the Aristotelians, the Platonists, and the Cartesians. What possible good is to be derived from such a note? How will it profit men to know an isolated opinion of an un-heard-of person like Cajetan or Zabarella? We find no fault with Mr. Fink for having introduced these names. If the names were in Hamilton's Lectures, Mr. Fink was, so to say, bound to introduce them into his Analysis. But what we say is that such isolated scraps of information, and such retailing of the opinions of a great many men taken at random are entirely devoid of interest and do no good to anybody. We should have been delighted to find Mr. Fink devoting more of his energy to the comparison of Hamilton with living thinkers like Bain or Spencer or Fraser or Martineau, than to a rigid condensation of all that is to be found in Hamilton. Hamilton with all his excellences as a metaphysician would be read in the present day with far less interest than Psychologists like Bain. There are minds that will be sickened by metaphysics and nourished and cheered by Psychology. And an admirer of Hamilton if he wants to bring to light the achievements of his hero can do nothing better than to show that Metaphysics was the inevitable precursor of Psychology, that some of the conclusions of metaphysics are borne out by Psychology and that there is some common ground between Hamilton and the philosophers of the present day.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla June 29th.—The Nyoung Oke Prince, have abused the asylum of British territory, has been arrested in British Burma, and sent to Calcutta.

Kabul 28th June.—General Hills has been directed to disperse gathering in the Logar. General Gough, owing to difficulty about supplies, may have to move from Karez to Kila Murad Beg, four miles northwards. Hashim Khan is said to have gone to Tezin, and has been joined by Asmatullah and Faiz Muhammad. Fourteen thousand rupees more of the proceeds of the gold robbery near Seh Baba, have been recovered. Hill floods have inundated the Sibi Railway line near Mitri. Communication is interrupted, but speedy restoration is expected.

30th.—A party of Khokhandi travellers arrived at Kabul yesterday, having come in thirty days from Oratappa. They report that a Russian army marched from Khokand via Osh and Gulcha for Kashgar, and were completely defeated by the Chinese in the Tirak Pass. The Chinese followed up the victory and entered Russian territory. They fought the Russians at Kizil Kurgan and forced them to retire to Osh with loss of supplies. The Chinese were at Gulcha when informants left.

Simla July 2nd.—Kabul 1st July.—General Hills marched on 30th June to Zargan Shahr. All the neighbouring Malikhs have visited General Gough's camp to pay their respects. Very conflicting accounts of the number of enemy in Maidan continue. In Logar, Kohistan, and Kohdaman things are generally quiet. Hostile parties in Lughman are broken up, and the valley is now reported quiet.

Kandahar, 1st July.—Information has been received that Ayub with troops from Herat, has arrived near Furrak, his advanced Cavalry being some way ahead on the Kandahar road. The Quetta mail runners were attacked and robbed by Sanj Pathans near Thal Chotiali, but the mails were recovered by the military. In Sibi district near Thalli some Marri robbers have been killed by the Sind Horse.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 3rd July, 1880.

(We hope our correspondent will excuse us for again curtailing his report for want of space.)

Our markets during the past week manifested more animation than they did for some time past, and a fair amount of business was transacted both in Imports and Exports. Fair business was done in grey goods but without any improvement in price. In exports tea and jute remained quiet, linseed met with better enquiry, poppy seed found buyers at slightly enhanced prices. In wheat a fair amount of business was done, in rice transactions were confined within a narrow range—table sold at 2-8 to 3, balam at 2-12 to 2-14, Moogy 2-15 to 3, raree 2-5 to 2-9, kheary 2-8 to 2-5. Money continued easy and there has been no change in the rates of interest and discount made by the Bank of Bengal. The value of Government Securities, 4% ranged from 95-14 to 96-4, 4½ from 104-4 to 104.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

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" Saratbunder Das, Dinagopore.....	13	4	0
" Anundchunder Biswas, Chaprah.....	10	0	0
" Jodonath Mookerjee, Midnapore.....	15	0	0
" Anund Nath Roy, Dinagopore.....	15	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—June 30, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Surya Kumar Dass is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment in the Dearah Survey and Settlement, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

Baboo Shosee Bhooson Dutt is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment in the Dearah Survey and Settlement, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore, in the district of Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Barh Division of the Patna district, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Revenue, and Agricultural department.

Baboo Shiba Prosunno Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Ranegunge, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Baboo Shiba Prosanna Sen is transferred to the Midnapore district, and is posted to the Contal division of that district.

Shaik Mahomed Abdurrauf, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan division, is posted to the Ranegunge division of the Burdwan district.

Mr. W. Heysham, Junior, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Collector for the purpose of taking up land required for the extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway from Sonapore to Mugrah, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

The services of Mr. Heysham, Junior, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, of this Government.

Moulvi Mohamed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th April last.

The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier reported his departure from India on furlough on the 9th instant.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Lalbagh division of the district of Moorsheadabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Baboo Otool Chundra Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jungypore division of the district of Moorsheadabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Baboo Dwarka Nauth Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th ultimo is cancelled.

Moulvi Fazlul Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for the Begoozerai embankment in the district of Monghyr.

EDUCATION.—Baboo Sagur Chunder Chukervarti, B.A., Head Master of the Pooree Zillah School, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Pooree vice Baboo Khirad Chundra Roy Chowdhury.

Mr. S. Robson, M.A., Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Patna College.

Mr. W. B. Livingstone is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date of his appointment as Officiating Principal of the Berhampore College.

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Calcutta, } H. W. I. Wood,
30th June 1880. } Hon'y. Treasurer

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system will be reduced to half what they now are and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows—

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NOTICE is hereby given that Sreemutty Sarat Coomary Dossee widow of the late Punna Laul Seal has by a Deed bearing date the 4th day of June instant and duly registered revoked all and singular the powers and authorities granted by her to Baboo Kannye Laul Seal in and by an agreement bearing date the 7th day of April 1879.

KALLYNAUTH MITTER,

Attorney for Sreemutty Sarat Coomary Dossee.
No. 5, Hastings' Street,
Calcutta, 15th June 1880.

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বঃ

মিশেশ ই, আর, মাসিক সাহেবা দেনাদার

নিচের লিখিত জমীদারি, পত্তনি, ও জোত সম্পত্তির অবিভক্ত ১১/০ আনা অংশে দেনাদারের যে স্বত্ব সম্পর্ক ও লভ্য আছে তাহা রহস্যজীবী সন ১৮৮০ সালের ৫ আগস্ট তারিখে রাজ মহলের আশিফাট কমিশনার এবং সুবরডিনেট জজ আদালতে বিক্রয় হইবে। মিস্ত্রীশ ফিল ম্যাকিনটস এণ্ড কোম্পানি, বাঁহারা উক্ত সম্পত্তির অপর ১১/০ আনা অংশের স্বত্বাধিকারি, এতদ্বারা জানাইতেছেন যে, যদি উপরুক্ত আদালতের বিক্রয়ে উক্ত সম্পত্তির উপযুক্ত ও প্রচুর মূল্য হয় তাহা হইলে নিলাম ক্রেতা এই মূল্যের হারামুসারে মূল্য প্রদানে অপর ১১/০ আনা অংশ লইতে পারিবেন। মিস্ত্রীশ ফিল ম্যাকিনটস এণ্ড কোম্পানি উপরুক্ত মতে সম্পত্তি বিক্রয় এবং হস্তান্তর করিতে প্রস্তুত আছেন এ বিক্রয়ে খনাদ মহাজাগনকে আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে।

তালিকার নম্বর	তোজির নম্বর	কালেক্টরির নাম	মহলের নাম	জমির পরিমাণ	সদর জমা
			জমীদারি		
২৫	৫৪৪	মালদহ	হরিশপুর বিশনপুর	১৪৮৭/	৩৩৮৬০
২৮	৪৯৮	এ	দরি দিয়াড়া বার্ডবোনা	৪২৪০/	৬৬২৬/২
২৯	১১৬	নয়াগ্রামকা	ওয়াকেক নিমগাছী উধুয়া	৩৩১২/	২২৭১/৩
৩০	১২০	এ	তরফ পলাবাগাছী	২১২৬০/	৮০৫১/২
	এ	এ	তরফ শিরশী গোবিন্দপুর	১২২৫/	
৩১	১২৮	এ	মোজে দাছ টোলা	৪৮৯৪/	৩২৭১০
৩২	১৪২	এ	তরফ লক্ষীপুর	৬৩৮/	২২৮/০
৩৩	১৪৩	এ	তরফ লক্ষীপুর	২৯১/	২৮/০
			পত্তনি		
৩৪	৪২	পুরনিয়া	তরফ ধরমপুর মোদাফত	২৫৬২/	অন্যান্য মহলের
৩৮			মোজে শুকপাড়া ও আমানত বন্দবস্তী	২৪৪০/	সামিলে থাকার
			শুকপাড়া	৫৬৬১/	কর দিতে হয় ন
৩৯	১৬৪৪০২	নয়াগ্রামকা	মোজে পাতিড়া ও জলকর পাতিড়া		৬৬২৬/২
		এ	এবং ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র জাইগিরি ও জোত		১০০১

এতদ্ব্যতিত অন্যান্য বিবরণ জানিবার প্রয়োজন হইলে নিম্ন সাক্ষরকারির নিকট আবেদন করিতে হইবে।

জি, এশ, শাইকুশ

রাজমহল

৫ আগস্ট সন ১৮৮০ সাল।

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting re-assurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

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E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured, with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

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PRICE REDUCED.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Choleric pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRAN BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRAN ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorbagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the

application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorrhoea. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhoea of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU,
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE,
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEE,
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRAN ROY MAHASOY,
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opiate. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me until I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHUEID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPAL NATH SOOKOOL,
Benares.

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 Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1½ inches diameter Rs. 19
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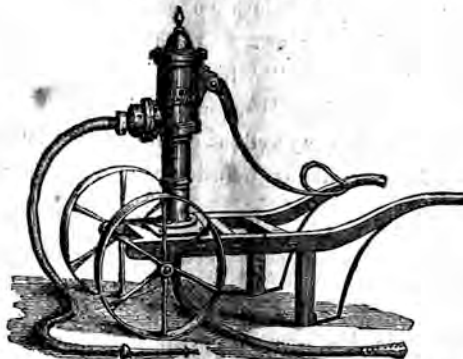
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